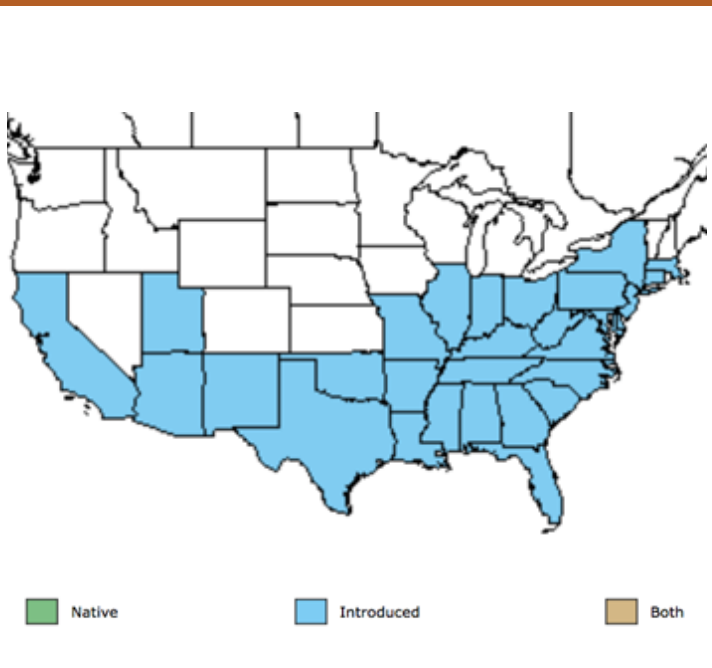


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Mimosa/Silktree (*Albizia julibrissin*) - Fabaceae (Legume)



Habitat & Life History

Prevalent in disturbed areas – Native to Asia – Perennial shrub/tree – Reproduces by seed and vegetatively

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Mechanical

Cultural

PREVENTION

- Provide education on planting native alternatives

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—aminopyralid, glyphosate, triclopyr
- Use-pattern—foliar spray, cut/paint, basal oil, injection, hack & squirt
- *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern

MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots, girdle; cut or land-clear
- For mature trees, cut prior to seeding
- Apply in conjunction with chemical control

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Plant native woody vegetation after chemical & mechanical control methods

MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply chemical/mechanical control prior to flowering (approx. May-July); a 6-week treatment monitoring period is recommended before ground disturbance or grubbing to confirm herbicide efficacy
- Monitoring—closely monitor and retreat any remaining plant materials if necessary
- Niche-filling/Restoration—establish diverse, competitive native vegetation

COMMENTS

- Mimosa may readily resprout from stumps & roots; mechanical methods alone may contribute to unintentional spread



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Contributors, data sources, documentation @ apcrp.el.erdc.dren.mil